

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

Economic Growth Region 8

Statistical Data for February 2007

April 2007

February 2007 Unemployment Rates

(Preliminary Not-Seasonally Adjusted)

Release Date: 4/2/07

AREA	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	2/07	1/07	2/06
U.S.	151,879,000	144,479,000	7,400,000	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%
INDIANA	3,246,027	3,073,092	172,935	5.3%	5.8%	5.8%
EGR 8*	159,472	150,706	8,766	5.5%	5.8%	6.1%
Bloomington MSA**	97,763	92,965	4,798	4.9%	5.2%	5.5%
Brown	8,268	7,729	539	6.5%	6.8%	6.9%
Daviess	15,214	14,632	582	3.8%	4.0%	4.4%
Greene	17,168	16,118	1,050	6.1%	6.4%	7.0%
Lawrence	23,532	21,649	1,883	8.0%	8.6%	7.9%
Martin	5,255	4,991	264	5.0%	5.2%	6.1%
Monroe	68,468	65,471	2,997	4.4%	4.7%	5.0%
Orange	9,438	8,739	699	7.4%	7.7%	8.9%
Owen	12,129	11,377	752	6.2%	6.5%	6.5%
Bedford	6,417	5,696	721	11.2%	12.1%	11.4%
Bloomington	37,421	36,049	1,372	3.7%	4.0%	4.3%
Linton	2,741	2,493	248	9.0%	9.8%	10.4%
Loogootee	1,429	1,331	98	6.9%	7.1%	7.8%
Nashville	424	348	76	17.9%	19.4%	19.1%
Paoli	1,753	1,599	154	8.8%	8.3%	8.8%
Spencer	1,396	1,179	217	15.5%	15.8%	16.8%
Washington	5,548	5,257	291	5.2%	5.6%	5.8%

***EGR 8** includes Brown, Daviess, Greene, Lawrence, Martin, Monroe, Orange and Owen counties

** **Bloomington MSA** includes Greene, Monroe and Owen counties

***All unemployment rates used are non-seasonally adjusted.

Source: Local Area Unemployment Statistics – Indiana Workforce Development

REGIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

Regional and state unemployment rates were generally little changed in February. Overall, 24 states and the District of Columbia registered over-the-month unemployment rate decreases, 16 states recorded increases, and 10 states had no change, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported. Over the year, jobless rates declined in 33 states and the District of Columbia, rose in 10 states, and were unchanged in 7 states. The national unemployment rate was essentially unchanged in February at 4.5 percent, but was down from 4.8 percent a year earlier.

In February, Hawaii, Utah, and Wyoming recorded the lowest unemployment rates, 2.3 percent each. Four additional states registered jobless rates below 3.0 percent. Four states, all in the Mountain division, posted the lowest jobless rates in their series: Idaho, 2.8 percent; Montana, 2.5 percent; New Mexico, 3.5 percent; and Utah, 2.3 percent. Mississippi and Michigan reported the highest jobless rates in February, 6.7 and 6.6 percent, respectively, followed by Alaska and South Carolina at 6.1 percent each.

The South again posted the lowest jobless rate among the regions, 4.2 percent in February, followed closely by the Northeast at 4.3 percent, and West at 4.4 percent. The rate in the West was a series low for that region. The Midwest continued to report the highest unemployment rate in February, 4.9 percent. No region recorded a statistically significant change in its jobless rate from January. In contrast, three of the four regions registered significant unemployment rate changes from a year earlier--the Northeast and South (-0.4 percentage point each) and the West (-0.3 point)

SURROUNDING STATES FEBRUARY 2007 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

(Preliminary Not-Seasonally Adjusted)

Illinois – 5.3% Indiana – 5.3%
Kentucky – 6.6% Michigan – 7.2%
Ohio – 5.7%

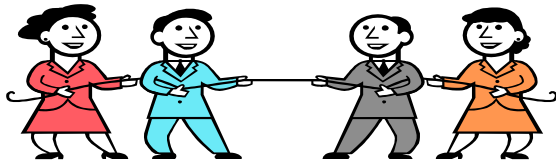


UNEMPLOYMENT RATE RANKING by COUNTY (High to Low)

FEB 2007 RANK	COUNTY	FEB 2007 RATE
2	Lawrence	8.0%
10	Orange	7.4%
17	Brown	6.5%
27	Owen	6.2%
33	Greene	6.1%
67	Martin	5.0%
82	Monroe	4.4%
90	Daviess	3.8%

	Feb 2007	Jan 2007	Feb 2006	CHANGE FROM			
				Jan 2007 TO Feb 2007		Feb 2006 TO Feb 2007	
Total Nonfarm	82,400	81,500	82,300	+900	+1.1%	+100	+0.1%
Total Private	56,200	56,400	55,700	-200	-0.4%	+500	+0.9%
Goods Producing	13,200	13,300	13,000	-100	-0.8%	+200	+1.5%
Service-Providing	69,200	68,200	69,300	+1,000	+1.5%	-100	-0.1%
Private Srvc Provider	43,000	43,100	42,700	-100	-0.2%	+300	+0.7%
Mining & Construction	3,800	3,900	3,900	-100	-2.6%	-100	-2.6%
Manufacturing	9,400	9,400	9,100	+0	+0.0%	+300	+3.3%
Durable Goods	6,900	6,900	6,700	+0	+0.0%	+200	+3.0%
Trade, Transportation, Util.	12,600	12,800	12,300	-200	-1.6%	+300	+2.4%
Wholesale Trade	2,000	2,000	2,000	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Retail Trade	9,000	9,200	8,900	-200	-2.2%	+100	+1.1%
Trans, Warehouse, Utility	1,600	1,600	1,400	+0	+0.0%	+200	+14.3%
Information	1,300	1,300	1,300	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Financial Activities	2,900	2,900	2,900	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
Professional and Business	6,400	6,500	6,000	-100	-1.5%	+400	+6.7%
Educational and Health	9,500	9,300	9,400	+200	+2.2%	+100	+1.1%
Leisure and Hospitality	7,600	7,600	8,000	+0	+0.0%	-400	-5.0%
Other Services	2,700	2,700	2,800	+0	+0.0%	-100	-3.6%
Government	26,200	25,100	26,600	+1,100	+4.4%	-400	-1.5%
Federal Government	600	600	600	+0	+0.0%	+0	+0.0%
State Government	19,100	18,000	19,100	+1,100	+6.1%	+0	+0.0%
Local Government	6,500	6,500	6,900	+0	+0.0%	-400	-5.8%
Local Govt Education	3,500	3,400	3,800	+100	+2.9%	-300	-7.9%

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Current Employment Statistics



LOCAL EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS

Local Employment Dynamics (LED), a partnership between the Indiana Department of Workforce Development and the U.S. Census Bureau, provides innovative demographic employment information (Quarterly Workforce Indicators) for local decision makers, economic development agencies, education and training institutions, and transportation agencies. The Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) measure the performance of the local economy. Turnover, separations, new hires, and average new hire earnings by county, metropolitan area, and Workforce Investment area are among the data items on the web site. The web address is: <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov/led/>. Select QWI On-line under Quick Links.

Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) 3rd Quarter 2005 Economic Growth Region 8 and Indiana

<u>QWI</u>	<u>EGR 8 (Q3)</u>	<u>Indiana (Q3)</u>
Total Employment	108,516	2,840,413
Net Job Flows	257	-391
Job Creation	7,137	164,972
New Hires	21,700	537,008
Separations	26,665	641,773
Turnover	10.6%	10.6%
Avg Monthly Earnings	\$2,727.00	\$3,111.00
Avg New Hire Earnings	\$1,622.00	\$1,894.00

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census, Local Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD), Local Employment Dynamics (LED), 3 Quarter 2005.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports...

Sibson Consulting reports that most employers "anticipate a less-than-4-percent base pay increase" for the vast majority of their workers in 2007 -- about the same as in the past few years (Anne Fisher, Fortune, http://money.cnn.com/2006/12/19/news/economy/annie_raise.fortune/index.htm?postversion). For someone earning \$40,000 a year, a pay hike of 3 to 4 percent works out to as little as \$100 per month before taxes, which is not exactly a reason to break out the bubbly, Fisher contends. That doesn't mean you can't earn more, especially with specialized skills in office administration, the law, IT, and accounting and finance. Robert Half International -- a worldwide staffing firm whose various divisions match up employers with talent in those areas -- has done exhaustive analyses of where pay is headed in 2007 and has published four salary guides. These include: Office administration; information technology, the law, accounting and finance.

The U.S. labor force is projected to grow less rapidly between now and 2050 than it did during the 2000 to 2005 period because of the aging of the baby-boom generation and stabilization of women's labor force participation rates, although there will be an increase in ethnic diversity, according to an article in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' "Monthly Labor Review", online at <http://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/11/art3full.pdf>. Meanwhile, the rate of labor force participation is expected to drop to 60.4 percent in 2050, down from the peak of 67.1 percent between 1997 and 2000 and lower than 66 percent in 2005, Mitra Toossi, author of the article and an economist in the Office of Occupational Statistics and Employment Projections at BLS, says.

The pet care boom has employers begging, contends Vickie Elmer in The Washington Post (December 31, page K1). The field is creating thousands of jobs inside and outside veterinary practices. Some entrepreneurs run pet massage businesses from homes or storefronts. Others prefer to join growing businesses of doggy day care or pet wash and grooming. Some jobs, such as dog walker, are part time (and in great demand around Washington, D.C.) while others offer full-time salaries with benefits and advancement possibilities. Veterinary technicians, for example, earn an average \$24,000 annually with a 2-year degree and certification, according to the government's "Occupational Outlook Handbook", and some can bring in considerably more. The demand for new vet techs is expected to be much stronger than all occupations in coming years. Americans spend \$36 billion a year on pet supplies and services, according to the American Pet Product Manufacturers Association. While many careers require college degrees and state licensing or certification, others can be learned on the job or through a few weeks' training at company headquarters. Among the latter are pet massage therapists, pet physical therapy and rehab specialists and a growing number of holistic health practitioners.

ANNUAL COMPARISON OF UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY OFFICE

Source: Indiana Workforce Development,
Research & Analysis, Workforce Transition Unit

Local Office	2006	2005	Previous Yr % Change
Initial Claims			
Bedford	9,415	9,539	-1.3%
Bloomington	9,658	9,231	4.6%
Linton	3,332	3,531	-5.6%
Indiana	441,786	409,105	8.0%
Total Claims			
Bedford	63,030	64,172	-1.8%
Bloomington	71,707	82,091	-12.6%
Linton	24,088	28,389	-15.2%
Indiana	3,234,630	3,232,282	0.1%

*Total Claims include both initial and continued unemployment insurance claims.

WAGE DEMAND INFORMATION

As of 4/23/07

The Department of Workforce Development Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants looking for work and employers looking for new employees.

Wage Demand provides the number of applicants registered in CS3, as well as the annual and median wages that the applicants define as their wage expectations.

AREA	Average Annual Wage Demand	Median Annual Wage Demand	Number Of Applicants
EGR 8	\$21,788	\$16,640	8,377
Brown	\$31,815	\$20,800	251
Daviess	\$19,011	\$17,680	472
Greene	\$19,122	\$16,640	1,526
Lawrence	\$25,189	\$18,720	1,928
Martin	\$21,177	\$18,720	201
Monroe	\$19,567	\$16,640	2,693
Orange	\$26,155	\$18,720	646
Owen	\$21,215	\$18,720	660
Indiana	\$26,846	\$20,800	136,101



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI-U)

Unadjusted percent change to **FEB 2007** from:

	FEB 06	JAN 06
U.S. City Average		
All Items	2.4%	.5%
Food & Beverages	3.1%	.6%
Housing	3.3%	.5%
Apparel	2.1%	2.6%
Transportation	-.6%	.2%
Medical Care	4.3%	.9%
Recreation	.9%	.1%
Education & Communication	2.0%	.1%
Other Goods & Services	3.6%	.4%
Midwest Region (All Items)*	2.0%	.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Midwest Region = Midwest Urban Average. Expenditure categories are not available on a regional basis.

Midwest Region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

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Bloomington (812) 331-6000
Linton (812) 847-4479



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Serving...

Brown, Daviess, Greene, Lawrence,
Martin, Monroe, Orange and Owen counties

REGION 8 APPLICANT POOL As of 4/29/2007

<u>Job Titles</u>	<u>Number of Applicants</u>
Administrative Assistants	680
All Other Hand Workers	976
All Other Machine Operators	958
All Other Precision Assemblers	652
Assemblers (Factory Work)	2,765
Cashiers, General	1,070
File Clerks	785
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	999
General Office Clerks	1,056
Hand Packers & Packers	964
Helpers : Carpenters	578
Helpers : Other Construction Trades	625
Laborers, Landscaping & Groundskeeping	634
Order Fillers - Wholesale/Retail Sales	631
Production Helpers	901
Production Laborers	1,789
Receptionists/Information Clerks	853
Secretaries - Other	623
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	642
Stock Clerks : Stockroom/Warehouse	708

*The Department of Workforce Development's Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants looking for work and employers looking for applicants to hire. **Applicant Pool** provides a numerical listing of the top jobs being sought by job applicants.



**INDIANA'S LABOR MARKET
INFORMATION WEBSITE**

HOOSIERS BY THE NUMBERS
www.hoosierdata.in.gov

